OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, MADDUR.

Notification dated 10th June 1954.

It is hereby notified for the information of the inhabitants of Maddur Town Municipality that the Municipal Council have resolved at their meeting held on 31st May 1954, to adopt the Model Bye-laws framed by Government (in Notification No L. 1349–Ml. 159-54-1 dated 7th May 1954) for the registration of Births and Deaths and to introduce the same in the Municipality. Draft Bye-laws are available in the Municipal Office for inspecton during office hours on working days.

Any inhabitant of the Municipality objecting for the same may, within one month from the date of this notification, prefer his objection in writing to the undersigned. Time barred objections will not be considered.

U. CHANNEGOWDA,
424 *President.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. L. 1349—Ml. 159.54-1, Bangalore, dated 7th May 1954.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 (1) (f) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951 (Mysore Act XXII of 1951) Government of Mysore are pleased to make the following model bye-laws for the registration of Births and Deaths in Town Municipalities in the State:—

1. *Definitions*:—For the purpose of these bye-laws—

(*a*) The term "Occupier" includes any person for the time being paying or liable to pay to the owner, the rent or any portion of rent of the land or building in respect of which the word is used.

(*b*) The term "President" means the President of the Municipal Council for the time being.

(*c*) The term "Public Institution" includes a prison, lock-up, lunatic asylum, hospital, reformatory, industrial school, barrack or any cahritable or other institution which is under the management of a public body, officer or person.

(*d*) The term "Registrar" means and includes any person who may be appointed by the President as a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Municipality.

(*e*) The term "Registrar-General" means the Director of Public Health to the Government of Mysore for the time being and the "Deputy Registrar-General" means the Superintendent of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the time being.

(f) The term "still-born" or "still-birth" have reference to a child born after the 28th week of gestation as dead or apparently dead and not called back to life.

2. *Appointment of Registrars.*—For the proper registration of all births and deaths in the Municipality a Registrar of Births and Deaths shall be appointed.

3. *Registrar to live in his Division.*—The Registrar shall reside at some conveniently central place within the place of which he is the Registrar and shall cause his name with his designation as Registrar of Births and Deaths for the place for which he is so appointed, in English and Kannada to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his office.

4. *Temporary arrangements during illness or absence of the Registrar.*—In case the Registrar is unable for more than a week to attend to his duties on account of illness or other urgent cause, he shall report the fact to the President, who shall at once make temporarv arrangements for the performance of the duties of the Registrar, and any person thus temporarily appointed shall be held to be the Registrar for the purpose of these bye-laws. The President shall report the arrangements made to the Registrar-General.

5. *Information of Birth to be given within seven days.*—Information covering all the particulars specified in form No. V.S. 1 (*b*) appended shall be given to the Registrar of the division within one week after day of birth regarding every birth that takes place within the municipal limits.

The duty of giving notice of births is laid, in the first instance, upon the father, provided that the child is legitimate and that the father is in the Municipality.

In the absence of the father and in all cases of births of illegitimate children, the duty is laid on the mother provided her health permits.

Should both father and mother be unable or fail to give notice, the duty is laid on the Medical Officer or Midwife attending the mother. Where there is no Medical Officer or Midwife, the duty is laid upon the occupier of the building in which the birth takes place.

6. *Information of Death to be given within 36 hours.*—Information regarding the death of any person dying within the municipal limits, covering the several particulars prescribed in form No. V.S. 2 (*b*) appended, shall within 36 hours of such death, be given to the Registrar of the Division.

The duty of giving such notice is laid, in the first instance, upon the nearest relative of the deceased person who has been present during his illness.

Failing such relative, it is laid upon the Medical Officer who attended the deceased person.

Where there is no Medical Officer, the duty is laid upon the occupier of the building in which the death occurred.

7. *Births and Deaths occurring in public institutions to be notified by the Officers-in-charge.*—The above bye-laws do not apply to the case of a birth or death occurring in a public institution. In that case, the duty of sending the notice is laid upon the Officer-in-charge of the institution.

8. *Particulars regarding dead bodies found exposed to be reported by the Police.*—In cases of the discovery of dead bodies, whether of newly born children or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Police Station Officer within whose jurisdiction any such body is found, to report to the Registrar, such particulars as are available, for the purpose of the entries to be made in the register of deaths as well as in the case of the bodies of newly born children in the register of births.

9. *Priests and burial-ground watchmen to furnish information if required.*—Should the President so order, every person who conducts the funeral obsequies of any person dying within the municipal limit and any person who is placed in charge of a graveyard, burning ground or other place of burial or cremation, shall furnish the Registrar with such information as he may be required by the President, to furnish regarding any funeral obsequies conducted by him or any burials or cremations that have taken place within the premises committed to his charge, as the case may be.

10. *Registrar to register information without fee or reward and to inform himself of every birth and death.*—The Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and death which takes place in his Division, and shall register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event without fee or reward the particulars required to be registered under Bye-law 11 touching every such birth or death, as the case may be, which has not been already registered.

11. *Forms of Birth and Death Registers to be maintained in original, duplicate and triplicate.*—The Register of Births shall be maintained in Form No. V.S. 1 (b) and the Register of Deaths in Form No. V.S. 2 (b) appended in original, duplicate and triplicate.

12. *Entries to be numbered serially.*—In each of these Registers the occurrences registered shall be numbered serially, the series of numbers running from 1st January to 31st December. No entry shall be interpolated, between two serial numbers.

13. *Written information received by the Registrar be preserved for two years.*—An information received by the Registrar in writing in connection with the registration of any birth or death shall be filed by him and preserved for two years.

14. *Entries in respect of Children born dead.*—A special column in the Register of Births is provided for the entry of still-births which are not included in the statistics either of births or of deaths.

15. *Entries in respect of Children born alive which die before the birth is registered.*—In the case of a child which is born alive but dies before its birth has been registered, the Registrar shall enter the birth, in the Register of Births and the death in the Register of Deaths.